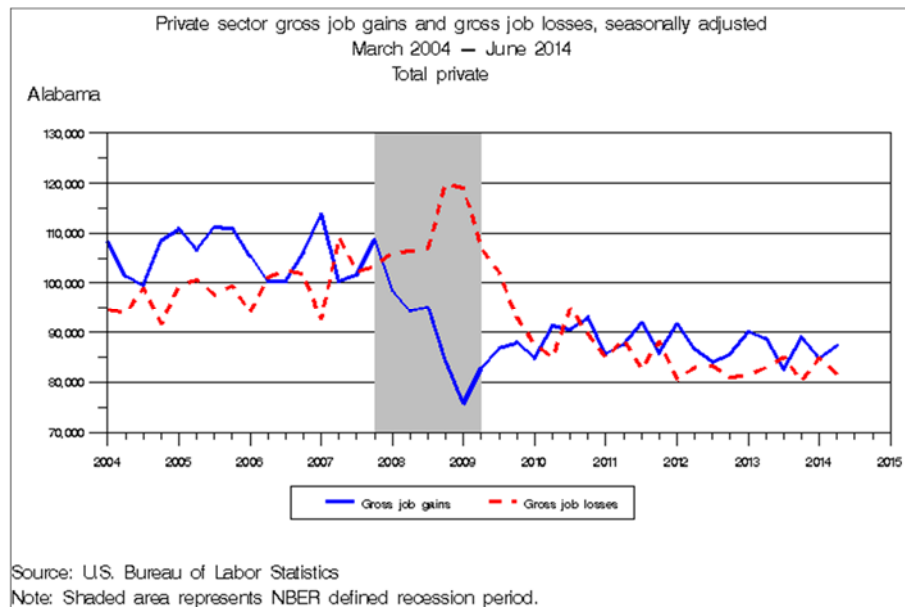# State of Alabama

Business Employment Dynamics: Second Quarter 2014

From April 2014 to June 2014, the number of gross **job gains** from opening and expanding private sector establishments was 87,364. This was 2,663 more jobs gained during the second quarter of 2014 than during the previous quarter, according to the Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of gross **job losses** from private sector closing and contracting establishments decreased to 81,574 in the second quarter of 2014. This was 3,304 fewer jobs lost by establishments compared to first quarter 2014.

Private sector gross job gains and gross job losses, seasonally adjusted
March 2004 — June 2014
Total private

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.
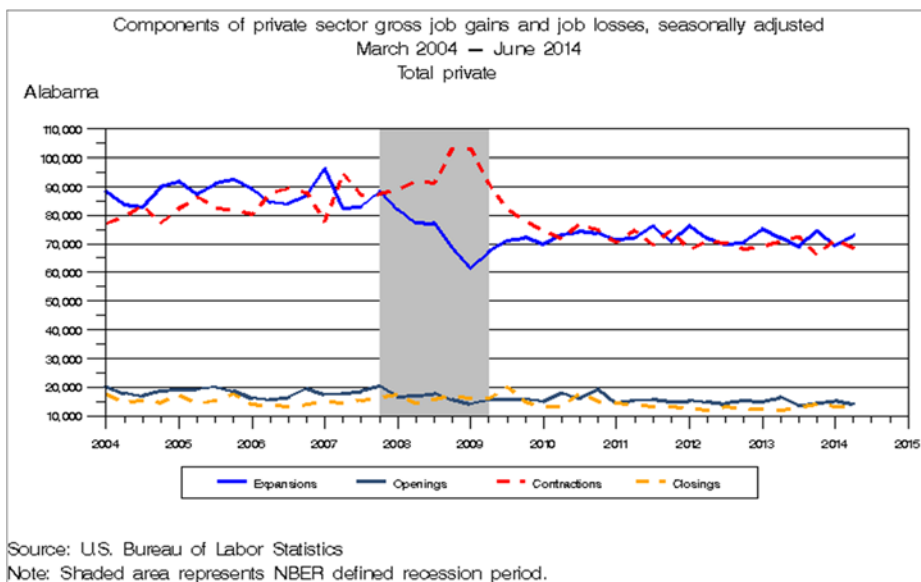
The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur at all businesses in the economy. Business Employment Dynamics (BED) statistics track these changes in employment at private business units from the third month of one quarter to the third month of the next quarter.

Gross job gains are the sum of increases in employment from expansions at existing units and the addition of new jobs at opening units. Gross job losses are the result of contractions in employment at existing units and the loss of jobs at closing units. The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost is the net change in employment. (See the Technical Note for more information.)
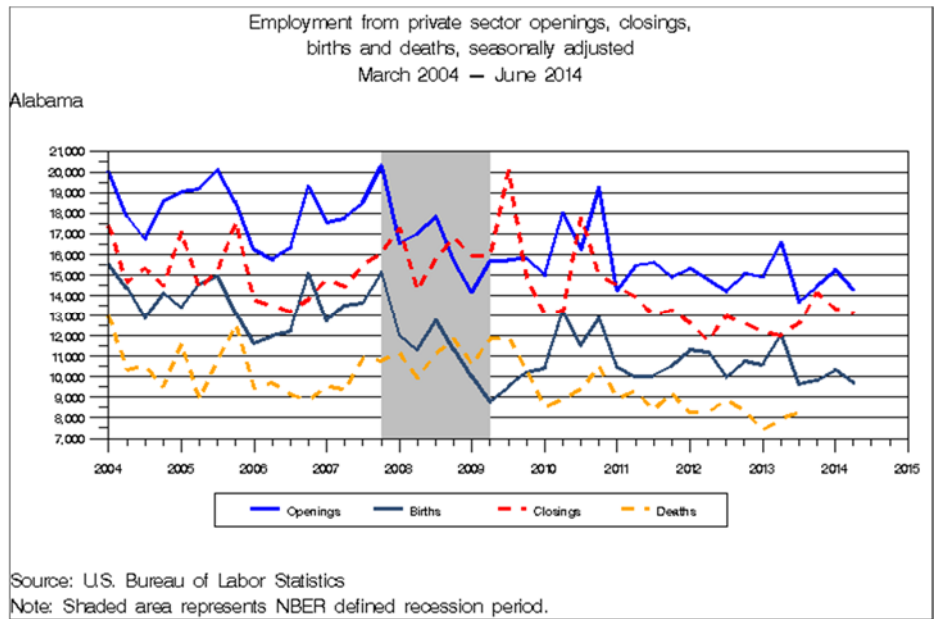
Contracting establishments lost 68,461 jobs in the second quarter of 2014. This number represents 3,073 fewer jobs lost from the previous quarter. **Expanding** establishments gained 73,062 jobs, an increase of 3,601 jobs compared to the first quarter of 2014. **Closing** establishments lost 13,113 jobs from April 2014 to June 2014. This represents 231 fewer jobs lost since the prior quarter. **Opening** establishments gained 14,302 jobs during the second quarter of 2014. This represents 938 fewer new jobs than in first quarter of 2014. (See table A)

Components of private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted
March 2004 — June 2014
Total private

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

The difference between the number of gross jobs gained and the number of gross jobs lost yielded a **net gain** of 5,790 jobs in the private sector for second quarter 2014. **Gross job gains** represented 5.9 percent of private sector employment while **gross job losses** represented 5.5 percent of private sector employment.

Establishment births, a subset of the openings data (See Technical Note for more information), added 9,712 jobs at 2,271 new establishments in the second quarter of 2014. This number represents an employment decrease of 617 private sector jobs in 34 fewer establishments compared to the previous quarter. Data for establishment deaths, a subset of the closings data, are now available for September 2013 with 8,248 jobs lost at 2,184 establishments.

The eight states in the southeast are ranked in Table B by net employment change and in Table C by gains and losses as a percent of total employment. In second quarter 2014, Alabama ranked 7th in net change, with a 5,790 overall employment increase. (See table B)

Employment from private sector openings, closings, births and deaths, seasonally adjusted
March 2004 — June 2014

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Shaded area represents NBER defined recession period.

From April 2014 to June 2014, Alabama ranked 7th in gross job gains and 5th in gross job losses as a percentage of total employment. Alabama's share of gross job gains account for 5.9 percent while gross job losses accounted for 5.5 percent. (See table C)

Table A. Three-month private sector gross job gains and losses, seasonally adjusted

Category	3 months ended				
	June 2013	Sep 2013	Dec 2013	Mar 2014	June 2014
	Levels				
Gross job gains……………………………	**88,757**	**82,579**	**88,974**	**84,701**	**87,364**
Expanding establishments	72,181	68,918	74,508	69,461	73,062
Opening establishments	16,576	13,661	14,466	15,240	14,302
Gross job losses……………………………	**82,901**	**85,001**	**80,202**	**84,878**	**81,574**
Contracting establishments	70,874	72,393	66,070	71,534	68,461
Closing establishments	12,027	12,608	14,132	13,344	13,113
Net employment change(1)	5,856	-2,422	8,772	-177	5,790
	Rates (percent)				
Gross job gains……………………………	6.0	5.5	6.0	5.6	5.9
Expanding establishments	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.9
Opening establishments	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Gross job losses……………………………	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.5
Contracting establishments	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.6
Closing establishments	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Net employment change(1)	0.4	-0.2	0.7	-0.1	0.4

[1] The net employment change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses. See the Technical Note for further information.

Table B. Private sector net employment change by southeastern state, seasonally adjusted

Southeastern States	Rank	June 2014
Florida	1	65,356
North Carolina	2	33,053
Georgia	3	28,297
Tennessee	4	13,367
South Carolina	5	10,472
Kentucky	6	9,494
Alabama	**7**	**5,790**
Mississippi	8	-4,987

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table C. Private sector gross job gains and losses as a percent of total employment by southeastern state, seasonally adjusted

3 months ended					
Gross job gains as a percent of employment			Gross job losses as a percent of employment		
Southeastern States	Rank	June 2014	Southeastern States	Rank	June 2014
Florida	1	7.2	Mississippi	1	6.7
Georgia	2	6.8	Florida	2	6.2
South Carolina	3	6.5	Georgia	3	5.9
North Carolina	4	6.4	South Carolina	4	5.7
Kentucky	5	6.2	**Alabama**	**5**	**5.5**
Mississippi	6	6.1	Kentucky	6	5.5
Alabama	**7**	**5.9**	North Carolina	7	5.5
Tennessee	8	5.6	Tennessee	8	5.0

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

More Information

Additional information on gross job gains and gross job losses are available online at http://www.bls.gov/bdm . This information includes national data on the levels and rates of gross job gains and gross job losses by firm size, the not seasonally adjusted data and other seasonally adjusted time series not presented in this release, charts of gross job gains and gross job losses by industry and firm size, and frequently asked questions on firm-size data. Additional information about the Business Employment Dynamics data can be found in the Technical Note of this release or may be obtained at http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/forms/bdm.

Technical Note

The Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data are a product of a federal-state cooperative program known as Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), or the ES-202 program. The BED data are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from existing quarterly state unemployment insurance (UI) records. Most employers in the U.S. are required to file quarterly reports on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI laws, and to pay quarterly UI taxes. The quarterly UI reports are sent by the Alabama Department of Labor to BLS and form the basis of the Bureau's establishment universe sampling frame. These reports also are used to produce the quarterly QCEW data on total employment and wages and the longitudinal BED data on gross job gains and losses. Other important Bureau uses of the UI reports are in the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. (See table below for differences between QCEW, CES, and BED.)

In the BED program, the quarterly UI records are linked across quarters to provide a longitudinal history for each establishment. The linkage process allows the tracking of net employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows the estimation of jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments and jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments.

Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES employment measures

The Bureau publishes three different establishment-based employment measures for any given quarter. Each of these measures--QCEW, BED, and CES--makes use of the quarterly UI employment reports in producing data; however, each measure has a somewhat different universe coverage, estimation procedure, and publication product.

Differences in coverage and estimation methods can result in somewhat different measures of over-the-quarter employment change. It is important to understand program differences and the intended uses of the program products. (See table below.) Additional information on each program can be obtained from the program Web sites shown in the table on the following page.

Summary of Major Differences between QCEW, BED, and CES Employment Measures

	QCEW	BED	CES
Source	--Count of UI administrative records submitted by 8.2 million employers nationally	--Count of longitudinally-linked UI administrative records submitted by 6.4 million private sector employers	--Sample survey: 400,000 employers nationally
Coverage	--UI and UCFE coverage: all employers subject to state and federal UI Laws	--UI Coverage, excluding: government, private households, and establishments with zero employment	Nonfarm wage and salary jobs: --UI Coverage, excluding agriculture, private households, and self-employed --Other employment, including railroads, religious organizations, and other non-UI-covered jobs
Publication frequency	--Quarterly -7 months after the end of each quarter	--Quarterly -8 months after the end of each quarter	--Monthly -Usually first Friday of following month
Use of UI file	--Directly summarizes and publishes each new quarter of UI data	--Links each new UI quarter to longitudinal database and directly summarizes gross job gains and losses	--Uses UI file as a sampling frame and annually realigns (benchmarks) sample estimates to first quarter UI levels

Principal products	--Provides a quarterly and annual universe count of establishments, employment, and wages at the county, MSA, state, and national levels by detailed industry	--Provides quarterly employer dynamics data on establishment openings, closings, expansions, and contractions at the national level --Future expansions will include data at the state level by industry and size of establishment	**--Provides current monthly estimates of employment, hours, and earnings at the MSA, state, and national level by industry**
Principal uses	--Major uses include: -Detailed locality data -Periodic universe counts for bench marking sample survey estimates -Sample frame for BLS establishment survey	--Major uses include: -Business cycle analysis -Analysis of employer dynamics underlying economic expansions and contraction by size of establishment	**--Major uses include:** **-Principal national economic indicator** **-Official time series for employment change measures** **-Input into other major economic indicators**
Program websites	**--www.bls.gov/cew/**	**--www.bls.gov/bdm/**	**--www.bls.gov/ces/**

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI and Unemployment Compensation for Federal employees (UCFE) laws are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to Alabama Department of Labor by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location of their establishments. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence. UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state.

Major exclusions from UI coverage are self-employed workers, religious organizations, most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Gross job gains and gross job losses in this release are derived from longitudinal histories of over 108,587 private sector employer reports out of 117,167 total reports of employment and wages submitted by Alabama Department of Labor to BLS in the second quarter of 2014. Gross job gains and gross job losses data in this release do not report estimates for government employees or private households (NAICS 814110), and do not include establishments with zero employment over two quarters.

Concepts and methodology

The Business Employment Dynamics data measure the net change in employment at the establishment level. These changes come about in one of four ways. A net increase in employment can come from either opening establishments or expanding establishments. A net decrease in employment can come from either closing establishments or contracting establishments. Gross job gains include the sum of all jobs added at either opening or expanding establishments. Gross job losses include the sum of all jobs lost in either closing or contracting establishments. The net change in employment is the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses.

The formal definitions of establishment-level employment changes are as follows:

Openings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment for the first time in the current quarter, with no links to the prior quarter, or with positive third month employment in the current quarter following zero employment in the previous quarter.

Expansions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net increase in employment over this period.

Closings. These are either establishments with positive third month employment in the previous quarter, with no employment or zero employment reported in the current quarter.

Contractions. These are establishments with positive employment in the third month in both the previous and current quarters, with a net decrease in employment over this period.

Births. These are establishments that appear in the longitudinal database for the first time with positive employment in the third month of a quarter, or showed four consecutive quarters of zero employment in the third month followed by a quarter in which it shows positive employment in the third month.

Deaths. These are establishments that either drop out of the longitudinal database or an establishment that had positive employment in the third month of a given quarter followed by four consecutive quarters of showing zero employment in the third month.

All establishment-level employment changes are measured from the third month of each quarter. Not all establishments change their employment levels; these establishments count towards estimates of total employment, but not for levels of gross job gains and gross job losses.

Gross job gains and gross job losses are expressed as rates by dividing their levels by the average of employment in the current and previous quarters. This provides a symmetric growth rate. The rates are calculated for the components of gross job gains and gross job losses and then summed to form their respective totals. These rates can be added and subtracted just as their levels can. For instance, the difference between the gross job gains rate and the gross job losses rate is the net growth rate.

Although the data for establishment births and deaths are tabulated independently from the data for openings and closings, the concepts are not mutually exclusive. An establishment that is defined as a birth in a given quarter is necessarily an opening as well, and an establishment defined as a death in a quarter must also be a closing.

Since openings include seasonal, and other, re-openings and closings include temporary shutdowns, the not seasonally adjusted values for births and deaths must be less than those openings and closings. However, because some BED series do not have many re-openings or temporary shutdowns, as well as the fact that births and deaths are independently seasonally adjusted from openings and closings, there may be instances in which the seasonally adjusted value of the former is greater than the latter.

The linkage process matches establishments' unique Alabama Department of Industrial Relations identification (ADIR-ID) numbers. Between 95 to 97 percent of establishments identified as continuous from quarter to quarter are matched by ADIR-ID's. The rest are linked in one of three ways. The first method uses predecessor and successor information, identified by the states, which relates records with different ADIR-ID's across quarters. Predecessor and successor relations can come about for a variety of reasons, including a change in ownership, a firm restructuring, or a UI account restructuring. If a match cannot be attained in this manner, a probability-based match is used. This match attempts to identify two establishments with different ADIR-ID's as continuous. The match is based upon comparisons such as the same name, address, and phone number. Third, an analyst examines unmatched records individually and makes a possible match.

In order to ensure the highest possible quality of data, Alabama Department of Labor verifies with employers and updates, if necessary, the industry, location, and ownership classification of all establishments on a 3-year cycle. Changes in establishment classification codes resulting from the verification process are introduced with the data reported for the first quarter of the year. Changes resulting from improved employer reporting also are introduced in the first quarter.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the levels of employment and the associated job flows undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in the weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence can be eliminated by adjusting these statistics from quarter to quarter. These adjustments make non-seasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity, easier to recognize. For example, the large number of youths taking summer jobs is likely to obscure other changes that have taken place in June relative to March, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of student's finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. The adjusted figures provide a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

The employment data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently seasonally adjusted; net changes are calculated based on the difference between gross job gains and gross job losses. Similarly, the establishment counts data series for opening, expanding, closing, and contracting establishments are independently adjusted, and the net changes are calculated based on the difference between the number of opening and closing establishments. Additionally, establishment and employment levels are independently seasonally adjusted to calculate the seasonally adjusted rates. Concurrent seasonal adjustment is run using X-12 ARIMA.

The net over-the-quarter change derived by summing the BED component series will differ from the net employment change estimated from the seasonally adjusted total private employment series from the CES program. The intended use of BED statistics is to show the dynamic labor market changes that underlie the net employment change statistic. As such, data users interested particularly in the net employment change and not in the gross job flows underlying this change should refer to CES data for over-the-quarter net employment changes.

Reliability of the data

Since the data series on Business Employment Dynamics are based on administrative rather than sample data, there are no issues related to sampling error. Nonsampling errors, however, still exist. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, such as the employer submitting corrected employment data after the end of the quarter or typographical errors made by businesses when providing information. Such errors, however, are likely to be distributed randomly throughout the dataset.

Changes in administrative data sometimes create complications for the linkage process. This can result in overstating openings and closings while understating expansions and contractions. The BLS continues to refine methods for improving the linkage process to alleviate the effects of these complications.

Additional statistics and other information

Several other programs within BLS produce closely related information. The QCEW program, also known as the ES-202 program, provides both quarterly and annual estimates of employment by state, county, and detailed industry. News releases on quarterly county employment and wages and average annual pay by state and industry are available upon request from the Division of Administrative Statistics and Labor Turnover, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20212; telephone 202-691-6567; (http://www.bls.gov/cew/); (e-mail: CEWInfo@bls.gov).

The CES program produces monthly estimates of employment, its net change, and earnings by detailed industry. These estimates are part of the Employment Situation report put out monthly by BLS.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program provides monthly measures of job openings, as well as employee hires and separations.

Information in this release will be made available upon request. Voice phone: 334/353-8220.

Table 1. Private sector gross job gains and job losses, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 Months ended	Net Change (1)	Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
			Total	Expanding Establishments	Opening Establishments	Total	Contracting Establishments	Closing Establishments
2004	March	13,662	108,181	88,177	20,004	94,519	77,129	17,390
	June	7,506	101,442	83,606	17,836	93,936	79,310	14,626
	September	691	99,629	82,865	16,764	98,938	83,612	15,326
	December	16,790	108,504	89,934	18,570	91,714	77,236	14,478
2005	March	11,480	110,881	91,853	19,028	99,401	82,283	17,118
	June	5,899	106,604	87,402	19,202	100,705	86,375	14,330
	September	13,581	111,156	91,067	20,089	97,575	82,339	15,236
	December	11,549	111,029	92,511	18,518	99,480	81,914	17,566
2006	March	11,432	105,483	89,264	16,219	94,051	80,260	13,791
	June	-793	100,320	84,597	15,723	101,113	87,635	13,478
	September	-2,153	100,386	84,096	16,290	102,539	89,332	13,207
	December	4,305	106,097	86,815	19,282	101,792	87,962	13,830
2007	March	21,246	113,768	96,210	17,558	92,522	77,750	14,772
	June	-8,852	100,249	82,446	17,803	109,101	94,665	14,436
	September	-715	101,590	83,075	18,515	102,305	86,842	15,463
	December	5,409	108,721	88,439	20,282	103,312	87,236	16,076
2008	March	-7,651	98,536	82,010	16,526	106,187	88,919	17,268
	June	-12,023	94,265	77,263	17,002	106,288	92,006	14,282
	September	-11,871	95,090	77,252	17,838	106.961	91,189	15,772
	December	-35,832	84,129	68,461	15,668	119,961	103,143	16,818
2009	March	-43,111	75,783	61,622	14,161	118,894	102,984	15,910
	June	-24,025	82,838	67,167	15,671	106,863	90,940	15,923
	September	-15,403	86,765	71,047	15,718	102,168	82,082	20,086
	December	-4,801	87,995	72,201	15,794	92,796	77,951	14,845
2010	March	-2,725	84,797	69,804	14,993	87,522	74,427	13,095
	June	6,280	91,276	73,291	17,985	84,996	71,769	13,227
	September	-4,224	90,570	74,327	16,243	94,794	76,996	17,798
	December	3,358	93,025	73,780	19,245	89,667	74,661	15,006
2011	March	773	85,624	71,367	14,257	84,851	70,366	14,485
	June	-1,143	87,483	72,022	15,461	88,626	74,714	13,912
	September	9,271	91,888	76,286	15,602	82,617	69,598	13,019
	December	-2,314	85,741	70,840	14,901	88,055	74,768	13,287
2012	March	11,134	91,629	76,313	15,316	80,495	67,863	12,632
	June	3,513	86,494	71,734	14,760	82,981	71,215	11,766
	September	840	84,049	69,834	14,215	83,209	70,226	12,983
	December	4,476	85,714	70,461	15,073	80,298	68,297	12,631
2013	March	8,748	90,049	75,145	14,904	81,301	69,091	12,210
	June	5,856	88,757	72,181	16,576	82,901	70,874	12,027
	September	-2422	82,579	68,918	13,661	85,001	72,393	12,608
	December	8,772	88,974	74,508	14,466	80,202	66,070	14,132
2014	March	-177	84,701	69,461	15,240	84,878	71,534	13,344
	June	5,790	87,364	73,062	14,302	81,574	68,461	13,113

(1)   Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.
Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 2. Alabama: Private sector gross job gains and losses, as a percent of employment (1), seasonally adjusted

Year	3 Months ended	Net Change (1)	Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
			Total	Expanding Establishments	Opening Establishments	Total	Contracting Establishments	Closing Establishments
2004	March	0.8	7.2	5.9	1.3	6.4	5.2	1.2
	June	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.2	6.3	5.3	1.0
	September	0.1	6.6	5.5	1.1	6.5	5.5	1.0
	December	1.0	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.1	5.1	1.0
2005	March	0.7	7.2	6.0	1.2	6.5	5.4	1.1
	June	0.4	6.9	5.7	1.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
	September	0.9	7.2	5.9	1.3	6.3	5.3	1.0
	December	0.8	7.1	5.9	1.2	6.3	5.2	1.1
2006	March	0.7	6.7	5.7	1.0	6.0	5.1	0.9
	June	-0.1	6.4	5.4	1.0	6.5	5.6	0.9
	September	-0.2	6.3	5.3	1.0	6.5	5.7	0.8
	December	0.2	6.7	5.5	1.2	6.5	5.6	0.9
2007	March	1.4	7.2	6.1	1.1	5.8	4.9	0.9
	June	-0.5	6.3	5.2	1.1	6.8	5.9	0.9
	September	-0.1	6.4	5.2	1.2	6.5	5.5	1.0
	December	0.4	6.9	5.6	1.3	6.5	5.5	1.0
2008	March	-0.5	6.2	5.2	1.0	6.7	5.6	1.1
	June	-0.7	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.7	5.8	0.9
	September	-0.8	6.0	4.9	1.1	6.8	5.8	1.0
	December	-2.4	5.4	4.4	1.0	7.8	6.7	1.1
2009	March	-2.9	5.0	4.1	0.9	7.9	6.8	1.1
	June	-1.6	5.7	4.6	1.1	7.3	6.2	1.1
	September	-1.1	6.0	4.9	1.1	7.1	5.7	1.4
	December	-0.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.4	5.4	1.0
2010	March	-0.3	5.8	4.8	1.0	6.1	5.2	0.9
	June	0.4	6.3	5.1	1.2	5.9	5.0	0.9
	September	-0.3	6.2	5.1	1.1	6.5	5.3	1.2
	December	0.2	6.4	5.1	1.3	6.2	5.2	1.0
2011	March	0.0	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.9	4.9	1.0
	June	-0.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	6.2	5.2	1.0
	September	0.7	6.4	5.3	1.1	5.7	4.8	0.9
	December	-0.1	5.9	4.9	1.0	6.0	5.1	0.9
2012	March	0.7	6.2	5.2	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
	June	0.3	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.6	4.8	0.8
	September	0.1	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.7	4.8	0.9
	December	0.3	5.8	4.8	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9
2013	March	0.6	6.1	5.1	1.0	5.5	4.7	0.8
	June	0.4	6.0	4.9	1.1	5.6	4.8	0.8
	September	-0.2	5.5	4.6	0.9	5.7	4.9	0.8
	December	0.7	6.0	5.0	1.0	5.3	4.4	0.9
2014	March	-0.1	5.6	4.6	1.0	5.7	4.8	0.9
	June	0.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	5.5	4.6	0.9

(1) The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.
(2) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 3. Alabama: Number of private sector establishments by direction of employment change, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 Months ended	Net Change (1)	Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
			Total	Expanding Establishments	Opening Establishments	Total	Contracting Establishments	Closing Establishments
2004	March	477	26,505	22,604	3,901	25,241	21,817	3,424
	June	349	25,916	22,159	3,757	25,948	22,540	3,408
	September	-142	25,852	22,193	3,659	26,122	22,321	3,801
	December	527	27,003	23,042	3,961	25,060	21,626	3,434
2005	March	256	27,119	23,034	4,085	26,362	22,533	3,829
	June	382	26,874	22,977	3,897	26,355	22,840	3,515
	September	353	27,313	23,264	4,049	26,280	22,584	3,696
	December	551	27,604	23,431	4,173	26,645	23,023	3,622
2006	March	324	28,715	24,789	3,926	25,658	22,056	3,602
	June	290	27,156	23,336	3,820	27,181	23,651	3,530
	September	182	26,927	23,169	3,758	27,338	23,762	3,576
	December	555	27,690	23,359	4,331	27,210	23,434	3,776
2007	March	310	28,597	24,449	4,148	26,496	22,658	3,838
	June	224	26,768	22,939	3,829	27,941	24,336	3,605
	September	-208	27,107	23,136	3,971	28,524	24,345	4,179
	December	353	27,340	23,071	4,269	27,671	23,755	3,916
2008	March	-280	26,408	22,595	3,813	28,139	24,046	4,093
	June	-457	25,623	21,759	3,864	29,495	25,174	4,321
	September	-318	26,032	22,088	3,944	28,695	24,433	4,262
	December	-851	23,718	20,009	3,709	30,549	25,989	4,560
2009	March	1,159	22,521	18,991	3,530	30,396	25,707	4,689
	June	-830	23,008	19,461	3,547	28,401	24,024	4,377
	September	-822	23,063	19,638	3,425	27,011	22,764	4,247
	December	-166	23,505	19,642	3,863	26,211	22,182	4,029
2010	March	-493	23,378	19,744	3,634	25,729	21,602	4,127
	June	-582	24,183	20,655	3,528	25,559	21,449	4,110
	September	-454	24,400	20,593	3,807	25,582	21,321	4,261
	December	342	24,519	20,405	4,114	25,112	21,340	3,772
2011	March	-583	23,819	20,245	3,574	25,277	21,120	4,157
	June	-130	24,258	20,578	3,680	25,065	21,255	3,810
	September	323	25,514	21,591	3,923	24,302	20,702	3,600
	December	161	24,057	20,132	3,925	25,415	21,651	3,764
2012	March	27	25,579	21,868	3,711	23,916	20,232	3,684
	June	212	24,220	20,670	3,550	24,963	21,625	3,338
	September	-96	24,106	20,503	3,603	25,448	21,749	3,699
	December	295	24,603	20,794	3,809	24,295	20,781	3,514
2013	March	-40	25,043	21,363	3,680	24,879	21,159	3,720
	June	115	24,838	21,105	3,730	24,630	21,015	3,615
	September	102	24,633	21,042	3,591	25,944	21,455	3,489
	December	133	25,032	20,317	3,715	24,490	20,908	3,582
2014	March	15	24,357	20,820	3,537	24,928	21,406	3,522
	June	-16	25,171	21,620	3,551	24,685	21,118	3,567

(1) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.

Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 4. Alabama: Private sector establishments by direction of employment change, as a percent of total establishments (1), seasonally adjusted

Year	3 Months ended	Net Change (1)	Gross Job Gains			Gross Job Losses		
			Total	Expanding Establishments	Opening Establishments	Total	Contracting Establishments	Closing Establishments
2004	March	0.5	28.5	24.3	4.2	27.1	23.4	3.7
	June	0.4	27.6	23.6	4.0	27.6	24.0	3.6
	September	-0.1	27.5	23.6	3.9	27.7	23.7	4.0
	December	0.6	28.6	24.4	4.2	26.5	22.9	3.6
2005	March	0.3	28.5	24.2	4.3	27.7	23.7	4.0
	June	0.4	28.1	24.0	4.1	27.6	23.9	3.7
	September	0.4	28.4	24.2	4.2	27.3	23.5	3.8
	December	0.5	28.6	24.3	4.3	27.6	23.8	3.8
2006	March	0.3	29.5	25.5	4.0	26.4	22.7	3.7
	June	0.3	27.8	23.9	3.9	27.8	24.2	3.6
	September	0.2	27.4	23.6	3.8	27.8	24.2	3.6
	December	0.6	28.1	23.7	4.4	27.6	23.8	3.8
2007	March	0.3	28.9	24.7	4.2	26.8	22.9	3.9
	June	0.2	26.8	23.0	3.8	28.0	24.4	3.6
	September	-0.2	27.1	23.1	4.0	28.6	24.4	4.2
	December	0.4	27.3	23.0	4.3	27.6	23.7	3.9
2008	March	-0.3	26.3	22.5	3.8	28.1	24.0	4.1
	June	-0.4	25.6	21.7	3.9	29.4	25.1	4.3
	September	-0.4	26.0	22.1	3.9	28.7	24.4	4.3
	December	-0.9	23.8	20.1	3.7	30.7	26.1	4.6
2009	March	-1.2	22.9	19.3	3.6	30.9	26.1	4.8
	June	-0.9	23.5	19.9	3.6	29.1	24.6	4.5
	September	-0.9	23.7	20.2	3.5	27.9	23.5	4.4
	December	-0.2	24.3	20.3	4.0	27.1	22.9	4.2
2010	March	-0.5	24.3	20.5	3.8	26.7	22.4	4.3
	June	-0.6	25.2	21.5	3.7	26.6	22.3	4.3
	September	-0.5	25.5	21.5	4.0	26.8	22.3	4.5
	December	0.4	25.6	21.3	4.3	26.2	22.3	3.9
2011	March	-0.6	24.9	21.2	3.7	26.4	22.1	4.3
	June	-0.1	25.5	21.6	3.9	26.3	22.3	4.0
	September	0.3	26.7	22.6	4.1	25.5	21.7	3.8
	December	0.2	25.1	21.0	4.1	26.5	22.6	3.9
2012	March	0.1	26.7	22.8	3.9	24.9	21.1	3.8
	June	0.2	25.2	21.5	3.7	25.9	22.4	3.5
	September	-0.1	24.9	21.2	3.7	26.3	22.5	3.8
	December	0.3	25.4	21.5	3.9	25.1	21.5	3.6
2013	March	0.0	25.8	22.0	3.8	25.6	21.8	3.8
	June	0.1	25.6	21.8	3.8	25.4	21.7	3.7
	September	0.1	25.4	21.7	3.7	25.7	22.1	3.6
	December	0.1	25.7	21.9	3.8	25.2	21.5	3.7
2014	March	0.0	24.9	21.3	3.6	25.5	21.9	3.6
	June	-0.1	25.8	22.2	3.6	25.4	21.7	3.7

(1) The rates measure gross job gains and gross job losses as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels.
(2) Net change is the difference between total gross job gains and total gross job losses.
Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 5. Alabama: Private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Births(1)		Deaths(2)	
		Establishments	Employment	Establishments	Employment
2004	March	2,693	15,511	2,179	12,979
	June	2,612	14,378	2,220	10,332
	September	2,538	12,890	2,436	10,520
	December	2,530	14,117	2,089	9,525
2005	March	2,751	13,410	2,429	11,591
	June	2,643	14,559	2,175	8,942
	September	2,706	14,939	2,451	10,823
	December	2,714	13,134	2,304	12,544
2006	March	2,675	11,653	2,275	9,439
	June	2,641	12,015	2,387	9,710
	September	2,547	12,235	2,331	9,154
	December	2,928	15,048	2,373	8,863
2007	March	2,800	12,743	2,409	9,566
	June	2,598	13,511	2,259	9,353
	September	2,600	13,665	2,774	10,933
	December	2,760	15,153	2,581	10,783
2008	March	2,484	12,047	2,529	11,165
	June	2,426	11,352	2,916	9,949
	September	2,443	12,769	2,865	11,119
	December	2,126	11,323	3,046	11,858
2009	March	2,165	10,016	3,070	10,619
	June	1,977	8,793	3,018	11,873
	September	1,844	9,514	2,727	11,953
	December	2,115	10,223	2,556	10,324
2010	March	2,182	10,424	2,629	8,568
	June	2,223	13,170	2,684	8,893
	September	2,246	11,541	2,441	9,403
	December	2,283	12,887	2,431	10,521
2011	March	2,287	10,461	2,548	8,973
	June	2,210	10,019	2,387	9,290
	September	2,341	10,053	2,281	8,391
	December	2,455	10,519	2,493	9,204
2012	March	2,422	11,310	2,256	8,255
	June	2,321	11,228	2,174	8,278
	September	2,372	9,985	2,383	8,869
	December	2,288	10,762	2,172	8,396
2013	March	2,409	10,618	2,250	7,414
	June	2,436	12,055	2,405	7,948
	September	2,326	9,620	2,184	8,248
	December	2,223	9,808	N/A	N/A
2014	March	2,305	10,329	N/A	N/A
	June	2,271	9,712	N/A	N/A

(1)   -Values for births are not available for the first three quarters of the time series by definition.
(2)   Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters by definition.
Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.

Table 6. Alabama: Rates (1) of private sector establishment births and deaths, seasonally adjusted

Year	3 months ended	Births(1) Establishments	Employment	Deaths(2) Establishments	Employment
2004	March	2.9	1.0	2.3	0.9
	June	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.7
	September	2.7	0.9	2.6	0.7
	December	2.7	0.9	2.2	0.6
2005	March	2.9	0.9	2.6	0.8
	June	2.8	0.9	2.3	0.6
	September	2.8	1.0	2.6	0.7
	December	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.8
2006	March	2.7	0.7	2.3	0.6
	June	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.6
	September	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.6
	December	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.6
2007	March	2.8	0.8	2.4	0.6
	June	2.6	0.8	2.3	0.6
	September	2.6	0.9	2.8	0.7
	December	2.8	1.0	2.6	0.7
2008	March	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.7
	June	2.4	0.7	2.9	0.6
	September	2.4	0.8	2.9	0.7
	December	2.1	0.7	3.1	0.8
2009	March	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.7
	June	2.0	0.6	3.1	0.8
	September	1.9	0.7	2.8	0.8
	December	2.2	0.7	2.6	0.7
2010	March	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.6
	June	2.3	0.9	2.8	0.6
	September	2.3	0.8	2.6	0.7
	December	2.4	0.9	2.5	0.7
2011	March	2.4	0.7	2.7	0.6
	June	2.3	0.7	2.5	0.6
	September	2.4	0.7	2.4	0.6
	December	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.6
2012	March	2.5	0.8	2.3	0.6
	June	2.4	0.8	2.3	0.6
	September	2.5	0.7	2.5	0.6
	December	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.6
2013	March	2.5	0.7	2.3	0.5
	June	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.5
	September	2.4	0.6	2.2	0.6
	December	2.3	0.7	N/A	N/A
2014	March	2.4	0.7	N/A	N/A
	June	2.3	0.6	N/A	N/A

(1) The rate measures births and deaths as a percentage of the average of the previous and current quarter employment levels or total numbers of establishments.

(2) Values for births are not available for the first three quarters of the time series by definition. Values for deaths are not available for the most recent three quarters by definition. Source: Alabama Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Division in cooperation with the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Business Employment Dynamics Program.